

DATA RECOVERY PLAN

**WILLETT CENTER
STANWIX HALL HOTEL SITE**

**FORT STANWIX NATIONAL MONUMENT
CITY OF ROME
ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW YORK**

OPRHP #02PR00516

Submitted to:

**NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NORTHEAST CULTURAL RESOURCES CENTER
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Willett Center DATA RECOVERY PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The National Park Service is planning on developing a visitor's center at Fort Stanwix National Monument in the City of Rome, Oneida County, New York (Map 1). The visitor's center, named the Willett Center, will be located on National Park Service property at the corner of James Street and Erie Boulevard. The overall project area has an Area of Potential Effect (APE) of approximately 70,000 sq. ft. The Phase I and II investigations have shown that approximately 3,500 to 4,000 sq ft (300-350 sq m) of the impacts will require mitigation.

This data recovery plan was prepared by Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (HAA, Inc.) of Rensselaer, NY, for the National Park Service. The site was investigated through a Phase IA Sensitivity Assessment by Lone Tree Archeology and Environmental, Inc of Swoyersville, PA (Lone Tree n.d.), a Phase IB archeological reconnaissance in 2002, and a Phase II site investigation in April and May, 2003, conducted by HAA, Inc. The results of the prior investigations determined that archeological resources with integrity and eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places were present within the impact area for the construction of the Willett Center. This data recovery investigation was generated to be in compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

PREVIOUS STUDIES AT FORT STANWIX NATIONAL MONUMENT

The National Park Service has conducted a series of archeological investigations in and around Fort Stanwix for the last several decades. The site of the fort has been given National Historic Landmark status. The main area of interest has naturally been the fort site itself which has been summarized in Johnson and Donta (1999). Three significant excavations occurred since 1965 prior to the current investigations. Duncan Campbell conducted preliminary testing in 1965 before the reconstruction of the Fort to determine if any archeological remains of the fort were present. The results of Campbell's testing resulted in the large scale excavations by Hanson and Hsu between 1970 and 1972 which uncovered large areas of the fort. In 1997, testing was conducted prior to landscape work along the margins of the fort property by Pendery and Griswold (Johnson and Donta 1999:32-61). These excavations recovered a total of over 400,000 artifacts documenting the site's history from the pre-contact period, the active period of the fort in the eighteenth century, the nineteenth century urban development of the site, and the twentieth century changes which occurred prior to and after the reconstruction of the fort. The collections are considered to be of substantial value for a wide range of research topics from all of these periods (Johnson and Donta 1999:62). The recommendations of the Johnson and Donta assessment conclude that the entire site is of high archeological sensitivity and that testing programs should be conducted not to identify whether resources are present but to document disturbance and precisely locate what resources are in a given area.

A Phase IA archeological survey was conducted in about 2001 by Lone Tree Archeology and Environmental, Inc of Swoyersville, PA as the first investigation for the Willett Center (Lone Tree n.d.). The project area was determined to have been extensively developed in the nineteenth century, with approximately 75% of the project area directly impacted by map documented structures (Lone Tree n.d.:20).

Phase IB Investigation

Three areas were tested by HAA, Inc. as part of the Phase IB investigation. These areas included the current project area, a location northeast of the fort, and a location adjacent to the Park Headquarters in the Rome Historical Society building. Based in part on those investigations, the current project area was selected for the development of the Willett Center. Three trenches were excavated in the current project area at locations determined by the National Park Service based on the Lone Tree (n.d.) report.

Based on the 2002 testing, it was determined that the south lawn of the fort has been heavily impacted by twentieth-century demolition and fill activity. Some nineteenth-century deposits were found, but nearly all strata contained twentieth-century material related to urban renewal demolition and fill in this area. Trench 1, adjacent to James Street, had the deepest fill deposits, with plastic encountered approximately three meters (nine to ten feet) below the current ground surface.

Two features, designated Features 1 and 18, were marked for further investigation. Feature 1 was an intact brick floor and associated foundation. This feature can be associated with a nineteenth-century bank. A bank remained on this corner until the reconstruction of Fort Stanwix in the 1970s, at which point it was the Oneida National Bank and Trust Company. That bank was founded as the Oneida Bank in 1826 and is now part of Fleet Bank (www.scripophily.com/nybankhistoryo.htm 1/9/03). Feature 18 was a coal and coal-ash deposit containing bottle glass, buttons, and bone. The deposit appeared to have good integrity as most of the recovered artifacts date to the second half of the nineteenth century. Several historic structures were in this area, but the map evidence is not conclusive due to varying scale and placement of structures. These deposits are located in back of Sink's Opera House, later a bakery, and the hotel livery behind Stanwix Hall and Doyle's Hotels. The map evidence indicates that the livery is associated with Stanwix Hall Hotel.

Phase II Investigation

The two potentially significant features located in the Phase IB investigation described above were explored through exposure and excavation, and eight additional trenches were placed in areas determined through historic map review to have had minimal prior disturbance. When potentially significant resources were located in these areas, the investigations were expanded to determine the integrity and research potential of the archeological deposits.

Feature 1, the floor located in the Phase IB excavations, was investigated by exposing a larger section of the resource than was visible in the earlier excavation. This excavation was called Trench I. The foundation wall and a section of the brick floor were exposed. The soils directly above and adjacent to the floor contained twentieth-century debris including plastic and an aluminum can indicating that while the floor was intact no associated deposits with research potential were present in this area. Based on the Phase II investigation, it was determined that the floor did not constitute an archeological resource eligible for the National Register.

Feature 18, the stratified coal and coal-ash deposit containing cultural material, was investigated by exposing a larger area around the deposit to determine its limits and determine if any associated features were present. This excavation was called Trench H. Several wall foundations from different eras were located. One 1m by 2 m and one 1m by 1m test excavations were placed in this area. One was placed in the coal and coal-ash deposit and one was placed adjacent to a brick wall. Both units determined that the resources had integrity and research potential. The features appear to date to the mid- to late nineteenth century and are part of the livery of the Stanwix Hall Hotel. The unit adjacent to the brick wall, Unit 2, also contained precontact material below the historic deposits. Three chert flakes were recovered and two possible postholes were identified. The precontact deposit does not appear to have research potential as no tools or diagnostic material was recovered and the quantity of chert debitage flakes was small.

Eight trenches were excavated to determine the presence or absence of archeological resources in the APE of the Willett Center. To differentiate them from the excavations from the IB investigations, they were given letter designations. Trenches A and E contained archeological resources of significance. Trenches B, C, D, F, G, and J did not contain resources of significance. The resources located in Trench A are associated with the Stanwix Hall Hotel. The resources in Trench E appear to be from the early nineteenth century or before and include a precontact component.

Excavations in Trench A located a series of archeological resources and deposits from the working yard of the Stanwix Hall Hotel. The features include a brick cistern, a cobblestone well, a stone wall with an attached brick arch and drain, and other walls. The deposits include a possible privy, a ceramic dump, and sheet middens. The artifacts recovered from these resources include ceramics (cat's eye-decorated annular whiteware and ironstone, with vessel forms including tureen lids, plates, platters, and chamber pots), glass including whole bottles dating to the 1880s, food remains, buttons, and metal items. This assemblage of features and deposits associated with a known location and clearly definable date ranges shows that the integrity and research potential of the site is excellent. The association of the deposits with the Stanwix Hall Hotel and its role in the history of Rome and the Erie Canal makes this an archeological resource eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Trench B was located in the former alleyway behind the Stanwix Hall Hotel. A small area of undisturbed subsoil was identified approximately 80 cm below the surface, but most of the area

was disturbed by utility lines including the steam pipes indicated on the 1924 Sanborn map. No resources of significance were identified.

Trench C was located between the former Strand Theater and Sink's Opera House. Deposits of fill were noted but they contained no artifacts of significance.

Trench D was located in the former alleyway behind the Strand Theater. A modern concrete foundation filled with brick and tile rubble was encountered 5 m east of Trench C. The 1924 Sanborn indicates that the theater was constructed of brick and tile. The trench was moved south to avoid the modern foundation. No deposits of significance were identified in Trench D.

Trench E was located in the former alleyway between the Mansion House and Doyle's/Luiera Hotel. At approximately 80 cm below the surface, a buried topsoil layer was discovered. This stratum contained late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century artifacts. Below this stratum was a posthole. The excavation area was expanded due to the presence of intact soils and a feature. Further investigation in this area confirmed the mix of late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century material including lead-glazed redware, creamware, and pearlware but could not confirm the date or association of the posthole. Two nineteenth-century features, one apparently the foundation wall of the Mansion House and the other a brick-and-stone structure with a drain leading into it, were discovered in the expanded excavation area. On the 1777 Gansevort map, this vicinity is the location of several outbuildings associated with Fort Stanwix that were destroyed during the siege. Because the posthole may date to the eighteenth century, it may be from one of these structures. The potential significance of the posthole is high due to its possible association with Fort Stanwix. A deposit of fire-cracked rock, chert flakes, and tools was also discovered adjacent to the wall of the Mansion House. The presence of tools and possible work areas shows that the precontact component has research potential.

Trench J was placed along the alignment of a proposed rainwater catch basin and drain alignment. Two foundations were located in this trench but the associated deposits were primarily demolition debris. One additional foundation was located at approximately 1.5 m below the surface with associated late nineteenth-century artifacts. The artifacts in this deposit were largely intact, indicating that the deposits have research potential.

The Phase II excavations will be followed by the Phase III investigations described in this data recovery plan. The results of the Phase II excavations will be reported in the Phase III data recovery plan report.

Assessment of resources for additional study

Two areas for Phase III data recovery excavations have been identified based on the earlier research. The first is the working yard area of the Stanwix Hall Hotel. The second is the area between the Mansion House and Doyle's/Luiera Hotel where the posthole was located. The Phase

IB investigations revealed that much of the area where standing structures were located has been heavily disturbed and the integrity of the historic resources has been compromised. The Phase II investigations confirmed that but also revealed that the areas that did not have standing structures contain archeological resources with integrity and research potential. Two Sanborn maps have been used to guide the planning for the Phase III investigation (Maps 3 and 4). However, as Sanborn maps are not an accurate representation of structures on the ground, the precise limits of undisturbed ground cannot be determined until excavation commences.

Two areas with research potential were identified for which further investigation is not proposed. Both areas can be avoided during construction, which is recommended. The first area is the resources identified in Trench H, the location of Feature 18 and the livery stable for the Stanwix Hall Hotel. While this area does fall under the research questions described below, preserving this area for later study after the results of this research project are complete would allow an expanded set of questions to be addressed. The area to be protected appears on Map 3. The second area is the eastern end of Trench J, the nineteenth-century foundation and associated deposits. This area is associated with the Mansion House, another hotel serving canal traffic in Rome. If the storm drain is reduced in length, this area can be avoided and no further work is required.

The variable preservation at the site indicates that the potential for unexpected resources is present during construction. Monitoring of the construction excavation for archeological resources will take place.

THE STANWIX HALL HOTEL SITE AND ITS HISTORIC CONTEXT

Rome followed the same developmental pattern as many communities located on the Erie Canal with commercial development closest to the canal and residential areas extending north and south. The current project area includes the section of Rome that was the center of the commercial district, with the canal immediately south of the study area. Businesses catering to the canal mingled with more general commercial and industrial enterprises. The Lone Tree (n.d.) sensitivity assessment lists stores, hotels, theaters, an express office, a harness shop, a warehouse, a boy's club, and a drugstore in the area (Lone Tree n.d.:19).

The Sanborn Insurance Maps from 1884 to 1971 reveal that the Stanwix Hall Hotel was a persistent landmark at the corner of James and Whitesboro Streets. Other hotels including the Mansion House, Doyle's Hotel, the Luiera Hotel, and the Randolph Hotel were present at various times. The historic block was one of the main commercial areas for Rome, offering services for travelers and merchants. The hotels and express offices are indicative of the importance of transportation in the development Rome and this block was the central place for this type of development. Adjacent blocks contained mainly shops and similar small businesses while the block bounded by James, Dominick, and Whitesboro Streets had the larger establishments such as the hotels and theaters.

The commercial and industrial ventures in the current project area had a strong impact on the fabric of the city, both literally and in terms of their contribution to Rome's identity and economy. The canal served as the focus for the commercial life of nineteenth-century Rome, and its demise marked a transition to other activities in the commercial section of the city.

The footprint of the Willet Center is located primarily over the Stanwix Hall Hotel site. The work components of the building located on the ground floor include the lobby/office, a café, a bar, a sample room, and the kitchen. The basement level contained the laundry, a barber, and a cobbler. The south end of the Willett Center is located on the site of Doyle's/Luiera Hotel which included a salon, a restaurant, and the hotel office. The north end of the Willett Center is on the site of financial and other offices, including a bank and insurance office. Nearly all the buildings are four stories high with the exception of one part of Doyle's/Luiera Hotel which is three stories.

History of Rome

Dominck Lynch founded the village of Lynchville in 1794. By 1800, he owned over 2000 acres. Lynch and Jedediah Phelps, Rome's first developer, erected industrial and commercial buildings in the downtown to attract business in the newly created "factory village." In 1800, the village had around 2000 inhabitants (Larkin 1977:32). When the village was incorporated in 1819, the name Rome was adopted rather than Lynchville (Wright 1977:225-226).

The Village of Rome developed as a transportation center based on canal and rail traffic. The combination of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad and the enlarged Erie Canal, in 1839 and 1844 respectively, provided the means to move large quantities of goods to and through Rome. In 1851, both the Black River Canal and the Watertown and Rome Railroad were completed. Access to bulk shipping allowed industry to rise in Rome, which concurrently spurred residential and commercial development. The nineteenth-century business district was centered on James and Dominck Streets with many active commercial enterprises.

Western Inland Lock and Navigation Company, a private stock company, built the first canal in this area in 1797 to connect the Mohawk River with Wood Creek to connect the eastern and western water routes across New York (Larkin 1977:32). The Western Inland Lock and Navigation Company ceased operations a few years after it was formed (McHugh 1981:5). Work commenced on the Erie Canal in April of 1817 with the groundbreaking south of Rome on July 4 of that year (Wright 1977:226). Parts of the canal were put into service as they were finished including the section in Rome, and the enterprise began to generate revenue even before the entire project was completed in 1825 (Hepburn 1909:33). The Black River Canal and Feeder was constructed between 1836 and 1838, and was located at the east boundary of the project area (Larkin 1977:34; Whitford 1906:1031-1036). The Black River Canal was one of the few canals still in operation after 1878 along with the Erie Canal and the Champlain, Oswego, and Cayuga and Seneca Canals feeding into the Erie Canal (Hepburn 1909:52, 53). The Black River Canal was abandoned in 1918 when the Erie Barge Canal was built south of the project area.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Introduction

The following research design for the data recovery at the Stanwix Hall Hotel Site is divided into six sections: research questions, field methods, laboratory analytical techniques, collection repository, schedule, and products. The nineteenth-century material in the collection has been recognized as an important research collection (Johnson and Donta 1999:62). The results from this data recovery plan will provide a useful set of comparative material to add to the existing collection at Fort Stanwix.

Research Questions

The project area was one of the most active commercial areas of Rome during the nineteenth century. The Erie Canal was central to the development of Rome and the project area, serving as a transportation conduit and central point for the region.

- The route of the Erie Canal has been recognized as a National Heritage Area by the National Park Service. The project area is bounded on the south by Erie Boulevard, the former location of the Enlarged Erie Canal. Rome was one of the leading canal cities, located at the junction between the Mohawk River Valley and the Great Lakes drainage basin. How does the information from all of the archeological resources discovered during the project reflect the post-revolutionary birth of the City of Rome, its rise and heyday at the junction of the Erie and Black River Canals in the 19th century, and eventually its decline after the canals become defunct as transportation routes?
- The Stanwix Hall Hotel was present on the site for most of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century. Hotels have a very different use of space and material culture from private residences, and different hotels had different clienteles. What evidence is there for the social or economic status for the hotel's clientele? How did the material culture of the hotel differ from its neighbors, and did the hotel's material culture change through time?
- The Stanwix Hall Hotel was one of the leading hotels for Rome and a significant stop on the Erie Canal. The presidential debate of McKinley and Roosevelt versus Bryan and Stevenson was held at the Stanwix Hall Hotel in 1900. Only venues that could support such an undertaking would be used for a national event of this scale. How does the work yard demonstrate the working aspect of the hotel, and reveal how the Stanwix Hall Hotel created the service environment of a hotel of this caliber?
- While the features discovered behind the Stanwix Hall Hotel were most likely utilized by hotel staff at the exclusion of guests, the materials recovered from those features were likely used by both staff and guests. Do the deposits reflect a difference between guests and staff?

- Due to its prominence, the Stanwix Hall Hotel attracted guests from the upper end of the socio-economic spectrum. If intact privy deposits are located, how does the health of the users of the privy reflect the status of the hotel? If multiple deposits are found, can a change in health patterns be determined between groups or over time?
- Several water-related features were found as part of the Stanwix Hall Hotel yard. How does the relationship of the brick cistern, cobblestone well, and stone catch basin with cobblestone drain (possibly a privy) inform us as to the development of a municipal water and sewer infrastructure in the City of Rome? Is there a relationship between these features and the brick feature with an inflow pipe discovered in the Trench E between Doyle's Hotel and the Mansion House?
- It is likely that features from hotels other than the Stanwix Hall Hotel will be identified during excavation of the deposits in Trench E, specifically from the Mansion House and from Doyle's/Luiera Hotel. How do deposits from other hotels compare with the deposits of the Stanwix Hall Hotel? Is there class-based, socio-economic, or ethnic variation among the deposits from contemporary, competing hotels?
- A posthole was discovered during trenching for the Phase II investigation. This posthole cuts a buried topsoil layer containing artifacts dating to the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The 1777 Gansevort map shows several outbuildings associated with Fort Stanwix were present in this general area. The date and association of this posthole cannot be determined given the present state of information for the area. Further exposure of the area to identify the association of this posthole and confirming or denying any link to the historic Fort Stanwix needs to be conducted. Is it from an 18th- or 19th-century building? If the structure is from the fort era, can the function of the building be determined? If it is a late 18th-century structure post-dating the fort, what can it tell us about the early development of the community? Given the presence of the posthole, are there other associated deposits from the fort or pre-Lynchville eras in that vicinity? Are these deposits associated with the Western Inland Lock and Navigation Company canal constructed in 1797?
- In several areas, precontact material was discovered but no diagnostic artifacts were recovered. As an additional component to the investigation of the historic activity on the site, what evidence is there for precontact activity at the site? Can diagnostic artifacts or radiocarbon dates be determined for the deposits? Are the deposits from groups present before the arrival of Europeans, or are they contemporary with the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artifacts recovered from the same and associated strata?

ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

Field Methods

The field investigation for the Phase III Data Recovery field investigation will address the research questions discussed above. Stratigraphic profiles and plan views of trenches, units, and features will be recorded for inclusion in the final report. The location of all excavations will be mapped and plotted on a general site map.

Excavation Areas

The areas of minimal disturbance identified in the Phase II investigations will be exposed and enlarged, defining the limits of the archeological deposits with integrity and significance within the APE of the Willett Center. These are the yard area of the Stanwix Hall Hotel, identified in the Phase II investigation in Trench A, and the area between the Mansion House and Doyle's/Luiera Hotel identified in Trench E. Area 1 is estimated to be 100-150 sq m. Area 2 is estimated to be 200 sq m. It is anticipated that the archeological investigation will reveal six to eight additional features of significance in these undisturbed areas. It is estimated that the excavation will take five to six weeks with a crew of six archeologists plus one field supervisor and the project director. Selected archeological monitoring during construction excavation will also take place.

Mechanical Stripping and Excavation

As determined by the Phase IB and II investigations, a large amount of mid-twentieth century demolition and construction fill is present over the majority of the site. In most areas, this fill is approximately one meter deep, and contains heavy stone and brick rubble. It is not feasible to remove this fill through hand excavation. The plan for this project will be to remove the modern fill mechanically using a backhoe to expose the historic deposits below the fill. Two of the features identified in the Phase II investigation are deep shaft features, a well and a cistern. The most significant deposits in these features will be located at the bottom, requiring deep excavation. While it is possible to excavate deep features entirely by hand, it is a time-consuming process and requires specialized shoring systems that can be quite expensive. The plan for this project will be to conduct archeological investigations around these features at the beginning of the project, and then to excavate mechanically around these deep features to expose the lower portions in a time-efficient and safe manner. This will allow the research information from these resources to be recovered without an extended period of field excavation. All excavations will follow OSHA requirements.

All mechanical excavation will be supervised an archeologist, and the excavations will follow cultural or natural stratigraphic levels. The mechanical excavations will be conducted to remove modern deposits and not for the excavation of archeological deposits. If features or archeological deposits with integrity are located, mechanical excavation will stop and the resource will be investigated through hand excavation.

Hand Excavations

The stripped areas described above will be investigated with hand excavation. Excavation units will be placed to sample the areas that do not have clearly defined features. Features will be bisected when possible and excavated according to natural stratigraphic levels. Excavated material will be passed through a 0.25 inch (0.64 cm) metal screen to recover artifacts. All precontact material observed in hand excavations will be collected. Historic artifacts such as glass, ceramics, food remains, and other significant material will be collected. Coal, ash, cinder, and brick will be noted, and samples of these materials will be collected. All cultural materials recovered from the excavations will be assigned to the soil stratum from which they are obtained. The stratigraphy of each unit will be recorded including the soil type, Munsell color, and depth of each stratum.

General Documentation of the Excavations

All excavations will be documented with 35 mm color prints, black and white, and color slides. General views of the site, archeologists at work on the site, and the various phases of the data recovery including unit excavations and archeological features will also be photographed for inclusion in the final report and used for information disseminated to the general public. Digital video and digital imaging may also be used to record the excavations of the site.

Hazardous Materials

If HAA, Inc. encounters potentially hazardous materials, work in that location will cease until the danger is reported, as required by law, and assessed.

Treatment of Human Remains

No human remains were located in the prior investigations and there are no records or reports of human remains in the study area. In the unlikely event that human remains are identified during the data recovery fieldwork, HAA, Inc. will stop work in the vicinity of the find and notify the National Park Service. The NPS, in consultation with OPRHP and the Oneida Indian Nation of New York, will ensure that the appropriate identification and treatment of human remains and grave-associated artifacts is observed. All remains will be treated in a respectful and dignified manner. The NPS will consult with the Oneida Indian Nation according to existing agreements and protocols to identify and determine the treatment and disposition of any Native American burials discovered. HAA, Inc. will coordinate with the NPS and OPRHP concerning non-Indian remains to make a good faith effort to identify next-of-kin and determine the disposition of the remains.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The Phase IA literature review and Phase II site investigation provide the base for understanding the history of the site. Additional documentary research during the data recovery for the Stanwix Hall Hotel Site will provide a deeper understanding of the development of the site and of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century activity in Rome.

Historic research on property owners and residents of the lots including deed and census record research will be conducted. Some historic photographs of the site have already been located. It may be possible to locate additional historic photographs of those structures and possible other structures indicated on historic maps. These photographs will help with interpretation of the archeological deposits and facilitate a more thorough understanding of the uses of and activities on the properties. Additional research may be necessary based on the material recovered from the excavation.

MOBILIZATION AND MEETINGS

Organizational and coordination meetings and mobilization will be required as part of implementing the data recovery plan fieldwork. The HAA, Inc. principal investigator, project director, field supervisor, laboratory director, and analysts will attend up to three meetings for this purpose.

LABORATORY METHODS AND ANALYTICAL STUDIES

The Phase I and II studies gathered field, documentary, and historic information, and this Phase III data recovery project will gather additional information. Analysis and interpretation of the data will allow the educational potential of the Stanwix Hall Hotel Site to be brought to the public.

Artifacts will be processed according to federal and state-recognized standards (Department of Interior Guidelines 1983, New York Archaeological Council Guidelines 1994) and cataloged using National Park Service accession and catalog requirements (ANCS+). Objects will be assessed as to material type and stability and will be washed or dry brushed accordingly. Items requiring conservation will be assessed on a case by case basis. Artifacts will be labeled as necessary, such as for photography, cross-mending analysis, or display. Up to 10,000 artifacts can be processed under the work scope.

The data recovery artifact processing will occur at the Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. laboratory in North Greenbush, New York. This task includes transporting the artifacts and samples to the laboratory, preparing the list of bags/collection containers, cleaning the artifacts, generating an artifact inventory, preparing the assemblage for storage, conserving selected artifacts, reassembling selected items, photographing or otherwise documenting the assemblage, and other

related tasks. Cultural materials will be identified by provenience and listed in tabular form by excavation unit, shovel test, trench and level using the ANCS+.

Analysis will be overseen by Scott D. Stull, Ph.D., and will include analysis of ceramics, glass, faunal material, and other artifacts, and may include parasite, pollen, botanical, and chemical analyses of specific deposits depending on the nature of the archeological deposits recovered in the data recovery excavations. If precontact resources are identified in the excavations, radiocarbon samples will be taken if appropriate material is present. Samples for flotation and/or water-screening will be taken from appropriate deposits. Specialized analysis will be conducted by qualified members of HAA, Inc. staff or outside contractors.

Interpretation of the artifact collection and associated analyses will be done by Scott D. Stull, Ph.D., assisted by qualified members of the HAA, Inc. staff. Interpretation of the collection will be based on the perspective that history plays a fundamental role in creating patterns in material culture. The patterns determined from the artifacts from the Willett Center site will be discussed in terms of the historical processes, social structures, culture, ideology, and the specific histories of the occupants of the project area. The interpretation will combine historical accounts, known patterns of behavior at comparable sites, and a holistic approach to the material recovered during the excavation. This holistic approach will examine individual artifact types in relation to the history and social significance of the objects themselves and how these objects are incorporated into material systems representing, displaying, and organizing social relations and activities.

In-house Conservation

Selected artifacts will be conserved by the HAA, Inc. conservator. Rust or other corrosion products will be cleaned and the object stabilized to prevent further deterioration. Depending on the object, some items may be mended.

Collection Repository

The cultural material assemblage from this data recovery will make a significant contribution to understanding the history of Rome and Oneida County. The collection of artifacts should be available for other archeologists and scholars to use in comparative analyses and studies. The collection from this data recovery investigation will be returned to the National Park Service for curation at Fort Stanwix National Monument where a large collection of artifacts currently resides. The temporary repository for artifacts and documentation resulting from this investigation will be the HAA, Inc. North Greenbush laboratory. This cost estimate does not include costs for long term curation.

PRODUCTS

Schedule, Status Reports, and End-of-Fieldwork Letter

The data recovery excavations outlined in this plan will require approximately six weeks of on-site field work. A work schedule and appropriate level of effort will be developed by HAA, Inc. to complete the fieldwork in a timely manner. HAA, Inc. is prepared to proceed with the field portion of the Phase III data recovery at the Willett Center Site within two weeks of receiving notice to proceed.

HAA, Inc. will prepare an end-of-fieldwork letter for OPRHP within two weeks of the completion of the data recovery fieldwork.

Data Recovery Report

Preparation of Report Components

This task includes reviewing field notes and generation of preliminary descriptions and interpretations of the field results. Photographs and color slides are inventoried and organized to make a preliminary selection of photographs to illustrate the data recovery report. Field drawings of scaled profiles and plans will be selected for CADD drafting for the final report. Research of the archeological literature for comparable and differing results will be undertaken to assist in interpretation of the Stanwix Hall Hotel Site and other archeological resources discovered during the excavation.

Report Preparation

The research design detailed in this data recovery plan will result in a final report detailing the research and the results of the data recovery for the Willett Center Site. The Phase II excavation results and the monitoring observations will be incorporated with the Phase III data recovery results to produce a combined report. This will allow a more comprehensive interpretation and discussion of the Phase II results. This report will include maps, photographs, tables, and other figures for both the Phase II and Phase III investigations. All of these elements will be combined in a unified presentation in the final report. The report text will outline the historic and cultural context of the site, explain the analyses, and describe the excavations in detail. The draft report will be prepared after all analysis and interpretation of the material is completed.

A draft copy of the data recovery report will be completed by April 2004 and will be provided to the National Park Service for review. Final copies of the report with full-color photographs and maps will be returned within 30 days of receiving comments on the draft. The final report should be completed by July 2004.

Public Information Plan

Part of the Section 106 Data Recovery process is the public dissemination of the results of the investigation. To this end, an educational package consisting of a pamphlet or booklet with non-copyrighted images and accompanying informative text will be derived from the Data Recovery Report for distribution to local libraries and historical societies and to appropriate museums, such as the Rome Historical Society and Jervis Library. This educational package will be targeted to an uninformed but interested adult audience. A public presentation in the City of Rome will be undertaken after the data recovery draft report is completed and approved by the National Park Service.

Dissemination of Research to Professional Archeologists

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation requires the results of the research conducted under Section 106 at federal sites be presented to the professional archeological community. This will be accomplished by the presentation of one or more papers at the annual meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), and/or the Council for Northeastern Historical Archeology (CNEHA). These papers will address the research questions posed in these data recovery plan and additional questions as they may arise during the course of the research. As appropriate, these papers will be presented for consideration for publication in the appropriate professional journals including peer review. The deadlines for most of these organizations falls in June, so the papers would be presented at the Fall 2004 or Winter 2005 meetings as appropriate. Courtesy copies of the research papers will be given to the park for their records.

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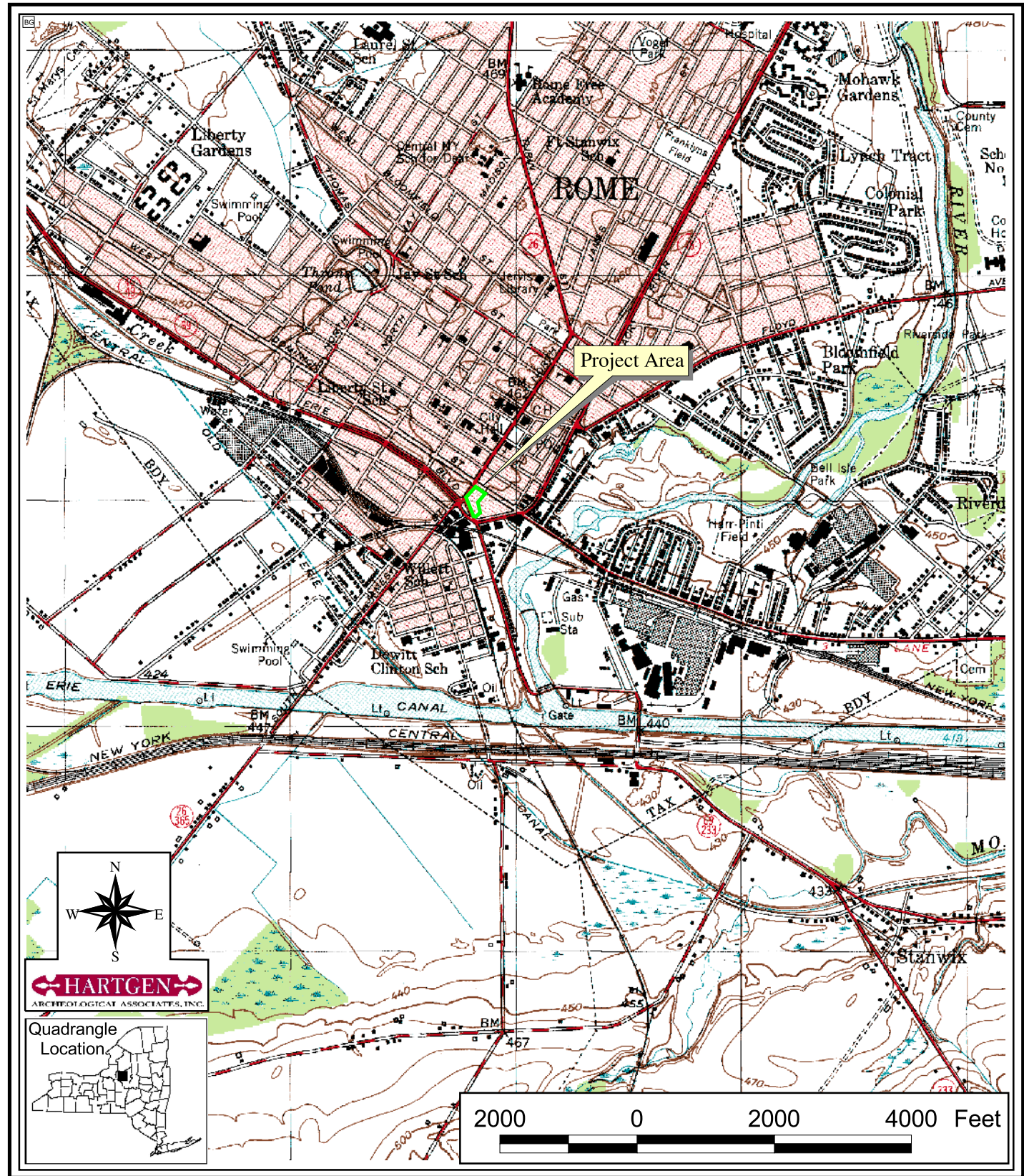
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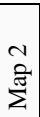
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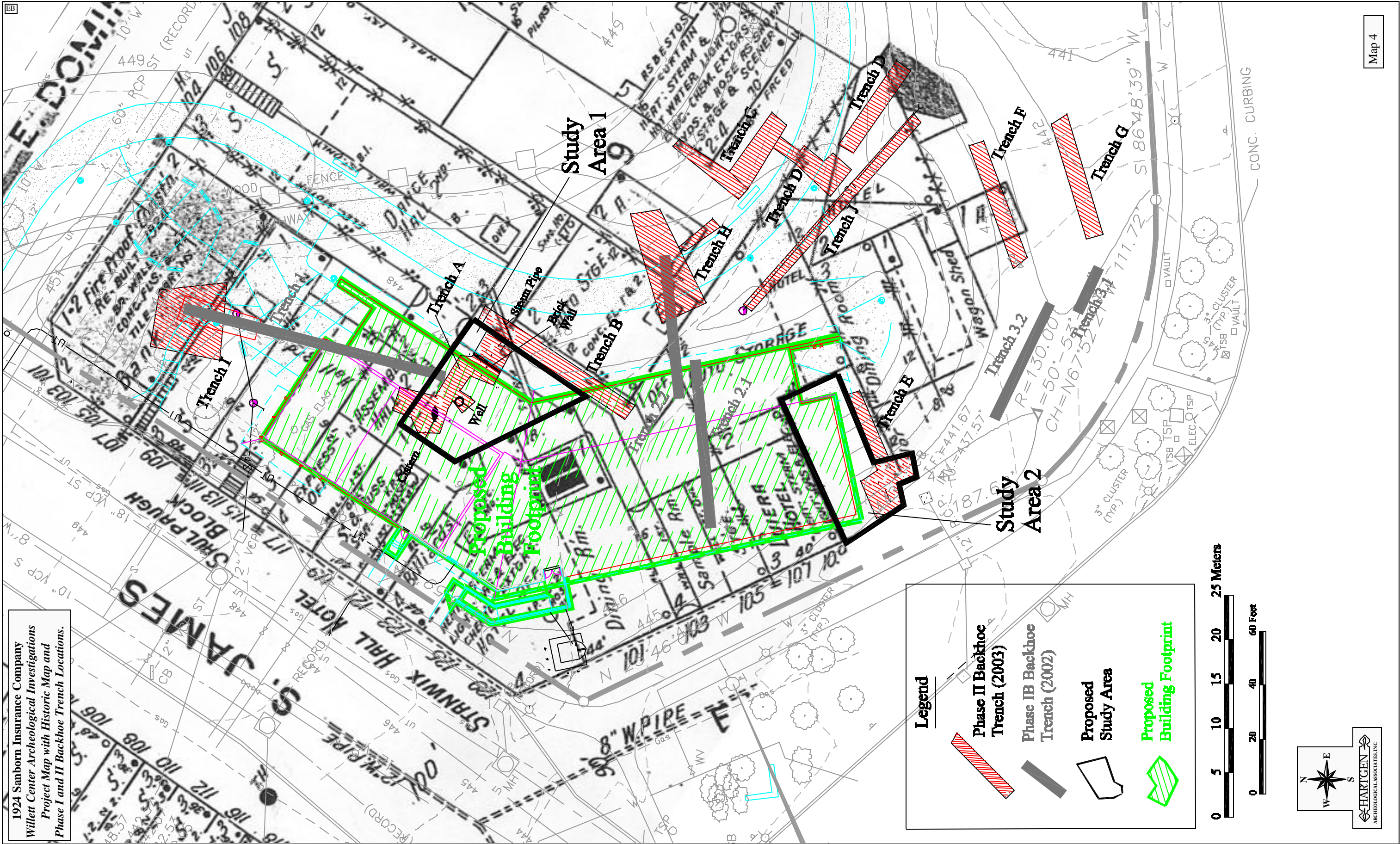
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MAPS



Map 1
1955 USGS 7.5' Series Rome Topographic Quadrangle





1924 Sanborn Insurance Company
Willett Center Archeological Investigations
Project Map with Historic Map and
Phase I and II Backhoe Trench Locations.

APPENDIX 1: Qualifications

About Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (HAA, Inc.) is one of the largest private archeological firms in the Northeast. With 30 years of experience, HAA, Inc. has conducted cultural resource management projects for a diverse group of clients including federal, state, and local governments, and private corporations, institutions, and individuals. HAA, Inc. is certified as a Women's Business Enterprise by nine states and New York City and New Jersey Agencies. Services provided by HAA, Inc. include archeological reconnaissance and excavation, CAD/GIS mapping, historic research, architectural survey and recordation, interpretive signs, exhibits, archeological conservation, and cultural resource planning.

The project director for the Willett Center excavation will be Scott D. Stull, Ph.D., Sr. Historic Archeologist for HAA, Inc. Dr. Stull received his Ph.D. from the State University of New York at Binghamton, and his dissertation was titled, "And They Forsooke Stately Buildings: Colonization and the Social Order of New England Houses." Dr. Stull completed a Certificate in Museum Studies at Harvard University in 2001. Dr. Stull's expertise is in the analysis of ceramic technology, social history and the built environment, historic research, laboratory research, and archeological field testing and excavation. He also has experience with artifact preservation, curation, and exhibit development and evaluation. Dr. Stull is currently a member of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Society for American Archaeology, the American Anthropological Association, the American Association of Museums, the Mid-Atlantic Association of Museums, and the New England Museum Association.

Dr. Stull was the project director for the Phase IB and II investigations for the Willett Center at Fort Stanwix National Monument.